

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION
THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA

VOL. XXXII

JUNE, 1921

No. 6

CONTENTS

Hebard—A Note on Panamanian Blattidae, with the Description of a new Genus and two new Species (Orth.).....	161	Howard—The Entomological Society of London Appeals for Aid.....	183
All of one Species.....	169	Pinchot—Prevent Forest Fires—It Pays	184
Brimley—The Bee Flies of North Carolina (Bombyliidae, Dip.).....	170	The John Macoun Memorial Fund	184
Viereck—A New Pristomerine from California (Hym., Ichneumonidae)	172	A New Entomological Journal—and in Austria.....	184
Viereck—A New Species of Habrobracon (Hym., Braconidae).....	174	Williamson Collecting in Florida—II..	185
Alexander—Undescribed Crane-Flies from Argentina (Tipulidae, Dipt.) Part III.....	175	Entomological Literature.....	185
Editorial—Depositories of Type Material.....	180	Review of Peterson's Some Soil Fumigation Experiments with Paradichlorobenzene for the Control of the Peach-Tree Borer, Sanninoidea exitiosa Say.....	189
Editorial—Dr. H. H. Field and the Concilium Bibliographicum.....	182	Review of MacGillivray's The Coccidae.....	190
		Obituary—Prof. Louis Compton Miall	191
		Dr. H. H. Corbett, J. W. Carter and J. C. Hawkshaw....	192

A Note on Panamanian Blattidae, with the Description of a new Genus and two new Species (Orth.).

By MORGAN HEBARD, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Plate III)

During the summer of 1920, while going to and returning from Colombia, our ship remained at Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, July seventh and eighth and August eighteenth, long enough for us to make five short excursions into the adjacent country. In spite of frequent heavy showers we were able to secure a number of species of Orthoptera, and, as the Blattidae in the Philadelphia collections from this region have been studied,¹ the material representing that family is here recorded.

We were able to note several features of interest for this region. Both visits showed that the season was not sufficiently advanced for the best results in collecting Orthoptera. On the first visit a high percentage of many species seen were immature, on the second this percentage was lower, but it was evident that, as in Colombia, September would probably reveal the largest number of species present in the adult condition.

¹Mem. Am. Ent. Soc., No. 4, pp. 1 to 148, (1920).

The rain hampered collecting mainly by making it almost impossible to beat the vegetation. A water-soaked net cannot be properly handled, and the drenched foliage prevents many specimens from falling into the net. On the other hand many individuals could be located even during showers and, as soon as the rain stopped, insect life appeared on all sides in favorable situations.

Night work proved on the whole disappointing, due apparently in large part to the fact that few species could be heard stridulating. Such work would probably have proven more profitable later, when adults, particularly of the species of *Tettigoniidae*, would be present in much larger numbers. The *Blattidae* are nocturnal and many species missed in searching their retreats during the day may be secured at night. Such was true in the case of *Euhypnorna grata* here described, the only specimen of which was easily secured at night, being found resting on the upper surface of a green leaf on the edge of a heavy tangle of vegetation.

Only in areas of heavy tangled vegetation, growing on low wet ground, was material found abundantly. Collecting on higher ground proved very unproductive, both in brushy and forested areas, while over extensive pasture lands the only material of interest was taken from under the dead bark of decaying logs.

The localities visited were Paris Field on July 7 and August 18 (referred to below as P7 and P18 respectively), and Gatun on July 8 (referred to below as G).

Adding the additional genus and three species here recorded, which were hitherto unknown from Panama, the total number of *Blattidae* recorded from this region is now fifty-four genera and one hundred and six species. The rich character of the region is better understood when we realize that but forty-nine species and races of the *Blattidae* are known from all of North America north of the Mexican boundary.

Lissoblatia fulgida (Saussure). P7, 2 ♂. Both of these males are very dark and immaculate in coloration. Very few specimens were found.

Anaplecta cabimae Hebard. P7, 2 ♀; G, 1 ♀. A very few specimens were seen at Paris Field; these were found at night on the leaves of a twenty-foot high reed or grass.

Ceratinoptera picta Brunner. G, 2 ♂, 8 ♀, 4 juv. These specimens were found in moderate numbers under the bark of decaying logs and were more active than individuals of the other species found there, running about hurriedly when disturbed. Two females have the cotheca extruded, with suture dorsad. The usual decided size variation in the organs of flight is shown by this series. The males and to a less degree two females, have on the pronotum a pale meso-candal marking. The other females and all of the juveniles have the pronotum very dark, paling only in a very small area toward the latero-caudal angles. The juveniles are very dark except in that area and on the metanotum, the proximal portion of which is transparent whitish. This gives them a peculiar once-banded facies, particularly noticeable in life.

Eudromiella bicolorata Hebard. P7, 1 ♂.

Latiblattella inornata Hebard. P7, 1 ♀; P18, 1 juv. These specimens were found under the palm trees in decaying leaf mould and litter.

Rhytidometopum megalopterum Hebard. P7, 1 juv.

Cariblatta imitans Hebard. P7, 1 ♂; P18, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Neoblattella fratercula Hebard. P18, 1 juv. in instar preceding maturity.

Neoblattella impar Hebard. P18, 1 ♂.

Neoblattella nahua (Saussure and Zehntner). P7, 2 ♀.

Neoblattella fraterna (Saussure and Zehntner). P7, 4 ♂, 5 ♀; P18, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; G, 1 ♂. At Paris Field this species was common in decaying leaf mould and litter on bare moist ground under palms, while individuals were occasionally found at night, climbing about in the luxuriant vegetation. Specimens were also taken from the dead leaves of *Cecropia* sp.

Ischnoptera rufa rufa (De Geer). P7, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 juv. The few adults in this small series show the interocular width to vary from four-fifths that between the ocelli to slightly greater than that dimension. The immatures have the dorsal surface blackish, showing scarcely any trace of a brown tinge, the latter being the usual coloration of immatures of the species. The species was not scarce in decaying leaf mould and litter on bare moist ground under palms.

Xestoblatta festae (Griffini). P7, 1 ♂; G, 1 ♀.

EUHYPNORNA new genus.

This new genus belongs to the same category as *Hypnorna*, *Hypnornoides* and *Calhypnorna*. The small species included resemble certain forms of Coleoptera and, though delicate in structure, have a more coriaceous pronotum and tegmina than the genera to which apparently nearest relationship is shown.

These genera we place at the end of the Corydiinae¹ and, though very distinct, are in our opinion clearly of closer affinity to the other genera included in that subfamily than to *Oxyhaloa*, *Chorisonaura* and the remaining genera we have recognized, at least tentatively, as members of the subfamily Oxyhaloinae. Material representing a sufficient number of the genera and species of these subfamilies is at present not available for the thorough rearrangement evidently needed.

To the genus *Hypnorna* nearest affinity is indicated, *Euhypnorna* differing in the male sex in the narrower interocular width, pronotum with caudal margin very broadly convex instead of truncate, tegmina which do not taper distad and consequently are more broadly rounded at the apices and tegminal discoidal sectors which are longitudinal² instead of oblique.² Numerous other distinctive generic differences will probably be found when *Hypnorna* can be more fully characterized.

Genotype.—*Euhypnorna grata* new species.

Generic Description (based on male sex).—Size small, form slender. Surface of head, pronotum and tegmina well supplied with erect, elongate, scattered hairs. Head with eyes very large and interocular space comparatively narrow, ocelli absent. Antennae supplied with a not unusual number of short hairs. Pronotum symmetrically trapezoidal with margins weakly convex and angles broadly rounded, lateral margins weakly divergent caudad, latero-caudal sulci weakly indicated and very broad. Tegmina elongate and narrow, with margins parallel to near the distal portion, discoidal sectors longitudinal except at sutural margin. Wings with costal veins not clubbed, mediastine vein extending over two-thirds distance to apex of wing, discoidal vein with one branch, ulnar vein with one branch, intercalated triangle large and distinct. Dorsal surface of abdomen with sixth tergite specialized. Subgenital plate

²Compared with Saussure and Zehntner's more detailed description of *Hypnorna*, the present genus is seen to differ further in having the head without a carina and sulcus between face and vertex, the wings with costal veins not clubbed distad and the ulnar vein with a single complete branch. These features may be found in *blanda* Saussure and Zehntner, but we cannot determine whether they are true for the genotype, *hummeli* Stål.

asymmetrical, with two simple styles. Ventro-cephalic margin of cephalic femora supplied distad with well-spaced, minutely microscopic, short but heavy spinulae, terminated by two elongate spines. Caudal margins of femora unarmed, except for a distal spine on one of the median femora, cephalic margins of median femora armed with two and one distal elongate spines and with a similar genicular spine.³ Minute pulvilli present on four proximal tarsal joints. Arolia present between the simple, symmetrical tarsal claws.

In the type of *Hypnornoides burri* Rehn, the small spines of the ventro-cephalic margins of the cephalic femora are pili-form and much more numerous, large pulvilli are present on the four proximal tarsal joints and large arolia are present between the simple, strongly asymmetrical tarsal claws. That genus, known only from the female sex, appears to be extremely close to *Hypnorna* and may indeed represent the female sex of the genotype, *hummei* Stål.

Euhypnorna grata new species (Plate III, figures 1, 2).

Late at night, while shining the foliage on the swampy jungle border with a hand electric flash lamp, what appeared to be a small beetle was noticed, resting longitudinally on the surface of a leaf. That specimen was seized and placed in the cyanide bottle. It was not until we had returned to the ship and were packing the material taken that we found that insect to be a remarkable cockroach upon which specimen the present new genus and species is based.

The blackish-brown pronotum with narrow hyaline lateral margins, and tegmina, which are blackish mummy brown proximad, weak ochraceous-tawny in all other portions, give this species a strikingly bicolored appearance, not shared by any of the species of the related genera.

Type.—♂; Paris Field, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama. July 7, 1920. (M. Hebard.) [Hebard Collection, Type No. 762.]

We add the following characters of specific value to those given in the generic description:

Eyes very large, occipital ocular depth equal to width between antennal sockets, interocular space two-fifths that width; that area and the

³The caudal femora are missing in the single specimen before us.

surface ventrad with minute irregular impressed lines and dots, but with no transverse ridge or sulcus. Maxillary palpi short, third joint two-thirds as long as the large fifth joint, fourth joint three-quarters as long as third, widening evenly distad.

Lateral marginal portions of pronotum very narrow, deplanate. Tegmina with marginal field very narrow and curled dorsad at costal margin; discoidal sectors (five) longitudinal, the last sending (one and three) branches to the sutural margin. Wings very delicate, with conspicuous cross-veins between mediastine and discoidal veins, between discoidal vein and its branch and less decided between ulnar vein and its branch.

Dorsal surface of abdomen with latero-caudal angles of seven tergites bluntly rounded, of eighth very broadly rounded. Sixth tergite with a large, deeply concave, transverse oval depression mesad, containing a prominence meso-caudad which bears a heavy tuft of agglutinated hairs directed cephalad. Eighth tergite with caudal margin above supra-anal plate broadly and roundly obtuse-angulate emarginate. Supra-anal plate with length two-fifths basal width, very slightly produced at bases of cerci, the caudal margin between these nearly transverse, very weakly convex. Sinistral plate of concealed genitalia produced meso-dorsad in a fang-like tooth. Subgenital plate slightly more produced dextrad than sinistrad, the similar styles small, simple, cylindrical, about twice as long as greatest width with apices bluntly rounded, sinistral style at internal margin of cercus, dextral style decidedly mesad of the homologous point dextrad, free margin laterad to these styles irregularly convex, between them irregularly concave.

Head, palpi and ventral surfaces of thoracic segments blackish mummy brown. Mouthparts and proximal joints of antennae dresden brown, remaining portions of antennae blackish mummy brown, except for a meso-distal annulus of light buff, occupying seven joints.

Pronotum blackish mummy brown, except the narrow lateral portions which are hyaline, very faintly tinged with ochraceous-tawny. Tegmina proximad, in area as long as head and pronotum, translucent mummy brown, as dark as pronotum when closed; remaining portions transparent, tinged with ochraceous-tawny, this very weak in area of dextral tegmen, concealed when at rest, the veins of which area are weakly stained with mummy brown in the distal portion.

Dorsal and ventral surfaces of abdomen buffy tinged with tawny, becoming blackish mummy brown distad, sixth tergite with tuft of agglutinated hairs tawny. Cerci light ochraceous-tawny.

Cephalic coxae and all but distal portions of median and caudal coxae blackish mummy brown, the distal portions of the latter ochraceous-buff with a tawny tinge. Cephalic femora blackish mummy brown, becoming ochraceous-buff with a tawny tinge dorsad, median femora ochraceous-buff with a tawny tinge, becoming blackish mummy brown

ventrad. Tibiae blackish mummy brown, tarsi ochraceous-buff tinged with tawny.

Length of body 8.2, length of pronotum 1.9, width of pronotum 2.1, length of tegmen 8.3, width of tegmen 2, length of wing 8.2, width of wing 5.6 mm.

Euphyllodromia angustata (Latreille). P7, 3 ♂, 5 ♀. These specimens were beaten from tall herbage growing under tall scattered trees on a low hill.

Epilampra azteca Saussure. P 7, 1 ♂, 1 juv.; G, 1 ♀. This species was very scarce at Paris Field under the palm trees in decaying leaf mould and litter. The immature specimen jumped actively about like a cricket. Though we have noted that many cockroaches will spring from one projection to another when running about and will also often leap into the air when taking flight, this is the first time we have observed an individual leaping constantly about in its efforts to escape capture. At Gatun a single specimen was found under the decaying bark of a log.

Epilampra maya Rehn. P7, 3 ♂, 2 juv.

Panchlora cubensis Saussure. P18, 1 ♀; G, 1 ♀, 2 juv. At Paris Field an individual was beaten from low foliage. At Gatun, under the bark of decaying logs, juveniles were occasionally met with and a single adult was found.

Phortioeca phoraspoides (Walker). G, 1 ♀, 2 juv. These three specimens were found under a single piece of decaying bark on a log at Gatun.

Compsodes delicatulus (Saussure and Zehntner). G, 1 ♀. This specimen was taken at Gatun, from under the decaying bark of a log, in company with numerous examples of *Ccratinoptera picta* Brunner.

Compared with a Guatemalan female before us, the present specimen is seen to have the pronotum proportionately slightly broader, marginal areas of the dorsal surface slightly paler and extending to apex of abdomen, not confined to the four proximal segments as in that specimen, but lateral areas of mesonotum and metanotum less contrastingly pale. These features may indicate individual variation, or constitute valid specific diagnostic criteria, showing the presence of two distinct species. Additional material will be needed before this problem can be solved. This genus was previously known from Panama only from males of *C. cucullatus* (Saussure and Zehntner).

Chorisoneura parishi Rehn. P7, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; P18, 1 ♀, 2 juv. G, 2 ♂, 3 juv.

Chorisoneura gatunae new species. (Plate III, figures 3, 4).

This species agrees closely with *C. translucida* (Saussure), the male before us differing in the head with two transverse

whitish interocular bands, of which the dorsal is the wider, separated by a dark brown band of intermediate width and with the whitish bands margined with a broad suffusion of brown dorsad and a darker narrow margin of brown ventrad. The styles are also much more elongate, with internal portions decidedly more produced than external portions and narrow interval between the bases of the styles apparently unspecialized.

Type.—♂; Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama. July 8, 1920. (M. Hebard.) [Hebard Collection, Type No. 763.]

Size medium for the small species of the genus, form depressed, surface glabrous. Head with occiput largely exposed. Interocular space about one and one-third times the occipital ocular width, slightly over three-quarters the width between the antennal sockets. Maxillary palpi with fifth joint enlarged and elongate, slightly shorter than third joint, fourth joint three-fifths as long as third.

Pronotum transverse, subelliptical, greatest width slightly caudad of median point; cephalic margin distinctly though broadly convex, caudal margin transverse, feebly convex; latero-cephalic angles distinctly more broadly rounded than latero-caudal angles. Tegmina reaching nearly as far caudad as cerci, strongly elongate lanceolate, much as in *translucida*; costal and sutural margins evenly and feebly convergent, straight from proximal third to the sharply rounded apex; discoidal vein with (ten to eleven appreciable) costal veins, which are almost straight, discoidal sectors (eight) oblique.⁴

Subgenital plate small, brief lateral margins concave and nearly transverse each side of the large styles, this emargination deeper and broader dextrad than sinistrad; interval between styles very small, triangular and apparently unspecialized. Styles similar, elongate compressed structures, much longer than in *translucida*, each with external section heavy, vertical in transverse section, tapering to its apex which rounds into the external margin of the internal section; that section longer, delicate, horizontal in transverse section, with ventral surface concave longitudinally, of equal width to near apex, there a narrowing is caused by a convexity of the external margin, which results in the immediate apex being narrowly though not sharply rounded. Armament of limbs, tarsi, pulvilli, arolia and tarsal claws as in the related species.⁵

⁴We have not examined the wings or dorsal surface of the abdomen in this delicate unique. To do so might have caused serious damage and we feel that the species is readily recognizable without these parts being described.

⁵Described Mem. Am. Ent. Soc., No. 4, p. 132, (1920).

Head with vertex weak ochraceous-tawny, a moderately broad transverse band of light buff between the eyes, margined dorsad with a broad but weak suffusion of cinnamon brown, below the light band a slightly narrower band of blackish mummy brown, below this a narrow band of light buff, which margins the eyes laterad to the ocellar spots, this bordered ventrad in all but brief lateral portions by a scarcely wider but heavy suffusion of mummy brown; remaining portions of head, antennae and palpi light ochraceous-buff.

Pronotum with disk weak ochraceous-tawny, remaining portions hyaline, faintly tinged with the same color, this more apparent along the caudal margin. Tegmina hyaline tinged with light ochraceous-tawny, this faint along the costal margin, veins and interspaces between them not contrastingly colored. Wings transparent, tinged with ochraceous-tawny, heavily clubbed apices of costal veins opaque, light buff.

Ventral surface of abdomen light ochraceous-tawny, becoming slightly darker distad, the free margins of the sternites tinged with light buff, narrowly caudad and more broadly laterad and appearing more opaque, subgenital plate wholly light ochraceous-tawny.

Length of body 7.6, length of pronotum 1.8, width of pronotum 2.7, length of tegmen 6.9, width of tegmen 2.1 mm.

This specimen was beaten from the large, leathery leaves of a small tree, growing in the open on a grassy hillock. This tree was infested with a long, slender, pale yellowish ant, which bit painfully.

Chorisoneura cabimae Hebard. G, 1 ♀.

Chorisoneura specilliger Hebard. P7, 1 juv.; G, 3 ♂. At Gatun three males were beaten from the foliage of large leaved trees of the same species, on the bank of the French Canal.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Fig. 1. *Euhypnorna grata* new species. Dorsal view of male type. (X 7).

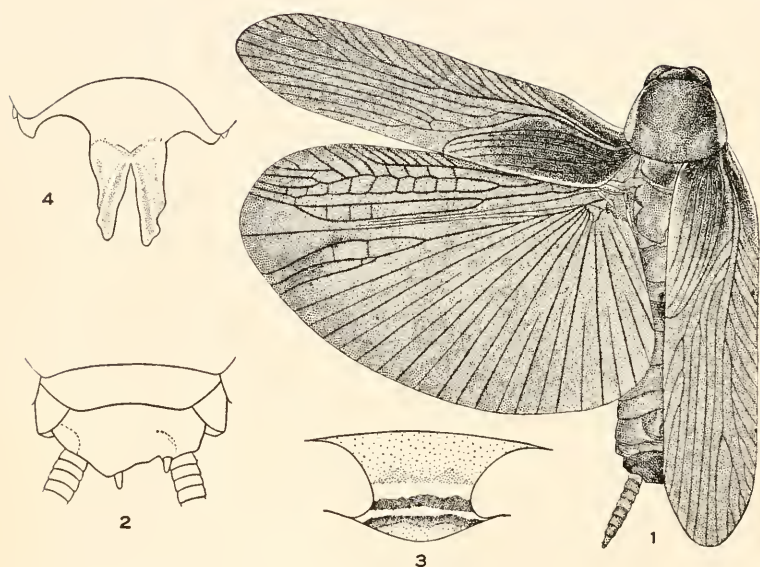
Fig. 2. *Euhypnorna grata* new species. Ventral outline of subgenital plate of male type. (Greatly enlarged.)

Fig. 3. *Chorisoneura gatunae* new species. Cephalic view of occiput of male type. (Greatly enlarged.)

Fig. 4. *Chorisoneura gatunae* new species. Ventral view of subgenital plate of male type. (Greatly enlarged.)

All of One Species!

At the Annual Exhibition of the South London Entomological and Natural History Society on November 25, 1920, Lord Rothschild exhibited the series of 1277 specimens of *Abraxas grossulariata* L. from the British collection of the Tring Museum; they consisted of the series from the Bright and Gibb collection, and those collected by himself; the larger number of the more extreme varieties have been bred by the Rev. Gilbert Raynor. (*Ent. Mo. Mag.*, March, 1921, p. 68.)



1, 2.—*EUPHYNORNA GRATA*.
2, 3.—*CHORISONEURA GATUNAE*.

—HEBARD.